

guedoc and La Camargue; but the great whale with a channelled belly, mentioned by Daléchamp as having come ashore in his time near Montpellier, must be regarded as a Rorqual, and the jaws of this species preserved at Frontignan have probably a similar origin.

M. Gervais records, as specimens which have grounded during more recent periods, one, 17 feet long, of which the skeleton is in the museum of Perpignan; a larger one, taken at Saint-Cyprien, described by Farines and Carcassonne as *Balænoptera aragous*; that of Saint-Tropez in 1833; those of the île Sainte-Marguerite, one in 1797, described by Lacépède and Cuvier, the other in 1864; and two or three others taken near Toulon, of which the skulls or entire skeletons have been preserved.—*Comptes Rendus*, Nov. 28, 1864, p. 876.

Descriptions of some new Fishes. By Prof. KNER.

The fishes described by Professor Kner were collected by Dr. E. Gräffe on the private expeditions fitted out by MM. J. C. Godeffroy & Son, of Hamburg.

Family Labroidæ.

THYSANOCEILUS, nov. gen.

Char. gen. Ambo labia margine fimbriato, dentes acuti uniseriales supra et infra, in medio ossis intermaxillaris 4, inframaxillaris 2 dentes canini, 2 quoque supra ad oris angulum; totum caput, labiis exceptis, squamis minutis tectum, nec non guttur penitus clausum ad isthmum usque; trunci squamæ magnæ; linea lateralis continua, simplex; pinnæ ventrales in filum prolongatæ, caudalis rotundata.

Thysanocheilus ornatus.

T. color universalis nigrescens, ad abdominis latera albicans; truncus et fere omnes pinnæ lineis et punctis cyaneis obsitæ. D. 7/12. A. 3/10. Sq. long. 28, vertic. 15-16.

From Upolu (Navigator's or Samoa Islands). Catal. no. 791. Most nearly allied to *Labrichthys cyanotænia*, Bleek. (Atlas, i. tab. 22. fig. 1); but in this the lower lip only is fringed, and there is only one canine in the upper jaw, at the angle of the mouth; it also wants the complete union and scaling of the sides of the throat; and the colour and form of the head differ.

Family Squalidæ.

LEIUS, nov. gen.

Char. gen. Rostrum obtusum, modice productum; dentes supra-maxillares parvi, acuti, pluriseriales et mobiles, inframaxillares numero 26, uniseriales, lati, apice medio prælongo, in laminam immobilem coaliti, antrorsum spectantes; foramina temporalia semilunaria; pinnæ parvæ et inermes, prima dorsalis anali opposita et secundæ vicina, analis nulla; cutis læviuscula; fissuræ branchiales 5, parvæ.

Leius ferox.

L. capitis longitudo ad primam usque fissuram branchialem $5\frac{1}{2}$ in

longitudine totali; anus intra pinnas ventrales situs; lobus pinnae caudalis superior late truncatus; colore obscure brunneus.

From Australia. Catal. no. 239. Certainly related to *Scymnus* and *Læmargus*, but is quite distinct from *S. bispinosus*, Q. & G. (Voy. Uranie, Atlas, Zool. pl. 44) and also from *Somniosus brevipinna*, Less.

The following species are described as probably new:—

Cottus gigas, perhaps identical with *C. jaok*, Cuv. & Val., or a variety of that species. From Decastre's Bay, at the mouth of the Amur. Cat. no. 1395.

Osmerus oligodon, very near *O. japonicus*, Brevoort (Japan. Fishes, pl. 10), but readily distinguished by its lateral line being interrupted as in *O. eperlanus*. From the same locality as the preceding species.—*Sitzungsber. der Akad. der Wiss. zu Wien*, Nov. 10, 1864, p. 185.

Observations on the Structure of the Nervous System in Clepsine.

By E. BAUDELLOT.

In its totality the nervous chain of *Clepsine* appears to be organized on the same type as in the other Hirudineæ. Above the mouth there is a bilobed, cerebroid, inflated part, giving origin to two very short connectives which closely embrace the œsophagus and unite the cerebral with the subœsophageal centre; the latter is voluminous, and is followed by a series of twenty-one very distinct ganglia united by double connectives, and the chain terminates in an elongated nervous mass, the extremity of which corresponds with the centre of the posterior sucker.

When one of the ganglia of the median portion of the chain is examined by the microscope, two sorts of elements are easily distinguished through its hyaline membrane—some fibrous, the others cellular. The fibrous portion appears as a median ribbon continuous with the connectives, and becomes gradually enlarged towards the middle of the ganglion, acquiring at this part a fusiform or lozenge-shaped appearance. At the level of the angles of this lozenge the lateral nerves originate. The cellular portion of the ganglion consists of six capsular inflations, of an ovoid form: two of these are situated on the median line beneath the fibrous median ribbon, through which they may be seen; the other four occupy each one of the compartments of the ganglion.

These six capsules appear to contain only unipolar cells, the dimensions of which vary between $\frac{2}{100}$ and $\frac{4}{100}$ mill. Each of these cells contains a large nucleus, of oval form, with one or more nucleoli in its interior. The cells of the four exterior capsules are continuous by their produced extremity with a nervous fibre; all the fibres which thus originate radiate towards the centre of the ganglion, where they interlace either with the fibres from the opposite capsules or with those which descend from the connectives and lateral nerves.

The connectives appear to consist of a fibro-granular substance